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Bast Orange and the New Township
Act.

The East Orange Gazette says that at the meeting of the township committee on Monday night Chairman Wiley called the attention of the board to an act passed by the legislature changing townships to be implemented now, thereby giving them power and requested Col. Howard again to object to the committee. Col. Howard said that the act of the Legislature last winter was very clear. The Township committee could order a special election on implementation on the petition of twenty voters. The law gives the Township Committee power to appoint all subcommittees and would relieve the Township Committee of much work. The duties performed by sub-committees would be assumed by park committees of the town, who would superintend the roads, sewers, and department. Under such a system a number of various committees would be established, some of which they recommended for adoption, and he thought that township would save much expense.

Chairman Wiley said that he would like a park committee plan suggested.

Mr. Tracy suggested that "the beginning of the year would be the proper time to take up the subject."

Chairman Wiley said that the main thing to consider would be the larger and more populous districts, such as supervision of public health, sewers, streets, etc.

Chairman Wiley carefully studies the various reports going to townships and the subjects thereto, it is difficult to know where power begins and ends under present law. The question was whether the town should incorporate or no incorporation.

Chairman Wiley said that he was glad that the bill had been brought up, and he thought it should be brought before the people at an early date.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Following is a monthly reception on the evening of the 15th was a grand success.

The Wednesday was not as large as usual, but a social gathering in the best of town, nevertheless, a present enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The first part of the evening was given to a business meeting of the members, at which Messrs. Jason and Arthur Dickinson were elected to the membership of the Association. Votes were given by the Gen. Secretary, Mr. G. T. Moore. The Committee in general reported progress to the Fathers Hall, where the members of the hall were the judges of the newly-arrived refreshments. After refreshments all returned to the hall highly gratified with the time spent.

Arthur Dickinson led a very interesting business men's prayer meeting on Friday evening in New York.

Saturday evening the 15th, Rev. George of New York, conducted a meeting for young men in association. The exercises were very interesting and impressive.

The annual meeting on Saturday Nov. 15th, was presided over by W. J. Bowman.

A New Pastor Called in Newark.

On Tuesday evening the 15th, Rev. George of New York, conducted a meeting for young men in association. The exercises were very interesting and impressive.

The annual meeting on Saturday Nov. 15th, was presided over by W. J. Bowman.

A native of New Jersey, his father

Rev. John T. Dunfield, at present

and many years Prof. of Mathematics

in Princeton. He has been at Detroit

and during his pastorate at the

First Presbyterian Church, with which he has

been remarkably prosper-

ous, has been a man of tall stature,

the rarest, simple delivery, and

powerful orator.

Silver Lake.

Silver Lake Improvement Associa-

tion held their regular meeting on Mon-

day evening. The contemplated annexation

of the Belleville portion of the district to

the city was the principal topic of

discussion. Mr. E. H. Heckel related the

visit of the Township Com-

missioners to the city.

The citizens are anxious that the project will

be carried out.

Money was appropriated

for the purpose of employing an engineer

to draw a correct map of the district

for the use of the commissioners.

The Belleville Town

Meeting will be called on to furnish a

statement of the bonded debt and

what is to be apportioned to Silver

Lake. The following officers were

President, C. L. Potter; Vice

President, E. H. Heckel; Treasurer,

Secretary, William H. H.

The Production of Petroleum.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. de Tchatchefoff, whom it would probably be safe to call a Russian, has a striking article on the oil fields of Russia as a competitor of the United States in production of kerosene. Some abominable predictions on account of the confidence with which he writes, and has given the same something to desire on the score of either self-consistency and recentness, but what he has to say is nevertheless well worth the attention of our oil producers. He makes it evident, in the first place, that the only rival of the United States at present in the production of kerosene is Russia, with 100,000,000 hectoliters, it appears that the United States furnish 64,000,000,000, and all other countries only 25,000,000, and all other countries only 25,000,000. Some oil has been found in many parts of the earth—as in Burma, China, Persia, Egypt, New Zealand and most of the European countries—their extent is so limited and difficult of operation so that the race has narrowed down to two.

The principal oil fields of Russia are found within a limited territory. The famous wells are almost all situated in the peninsula of Asperon, which runs out into the Caspian sea at a point not far from the mouth of the Volga. Baku is the chief whence shipments are made. The great natural advantages of the Baku field are the compact territory to be worked, the small depth of the wells, and their great steadiness of flow. The whole area worked does not exceed 1,000 square miles, and the richness of the Russian wells which produce at least one-third as much as those of the United States with an acre of land.

The depth of the wells varies from 120 to 240 feet. One famous well is but thirty-three feet deep, yet out of it oil jets up to the height of 246 feet. M. de Tchatchefoff asserts also that the average flow in the Baku region is 88,000 pounds per day, as against 25,300 in the United States—53,240 square miles—and the richness of the Russian wells which produce at least one-third as much as those of the United States with an acre of land.

At the present time the oil wells in the provinces, not the cities alone, but the quiet, out of the way places are all saturated and besmeared with the black paste, even to the gods,—"Western China."

The Curse of the Poppy.

The sallow complexion of the people of China, their emaciated forms and languid movements attract our attention wherever along the river. I do not see a fatigued face, nor a rosy cheek; a dead leaden pallor is on all faces, old and young, male and female. I look at the broad, swift river, I feel the cool, clear breeze, I gaze at the high green hills, the flowing meadows and the hamlets. Upon the mountain sides are houses and hundreds of workmen; approach these busy laborers and you will see this deathlike pallor on all faces.

The climate seems the acme of perfection, the air is pure, the water, a cool, agreeable autumn and invigorating winter; yet there is a want of energy and life among the people. There is plenty of food, and of excellent quality for Chinese rice, wheat, millet, peas, beans, turnips and fruits of many varieties all within the means of the humblest laborer.

I enter a large field near a hamlet, by the side of a luxuriant growth of ripening wheat. The field is clean, not a root visible, the grain is ripe and four feet high stand stately with heads brown and decaying now; for their bright flowers faded a month ago. These decaying stalks speak; they tell me why the death pallor is upon all faces, from the shrivelled form of age to the young, from the strength of youth to the infirmities of old age.

O selective viper, curse of millions! Who shall dare to stand up in the presence of this fast fading, degenerating people and say the evil is not widespread and fatal.

At the present time the fairest portions of all the provinces, not the cities alone, but the quiet, out of the way places are all saturated and besmeared with the black

paste, even to the gods,—"Western China."

A Wedding at Teles.

In Teles wedding presents are exceedingly practical, and partake chiefly of the nature of feed to be consumed at the wedding festivities; and toward evening, on this day, when all the baskets of dried fruit, nuts, dried fish, etc., are given to the young men of the village distributed it to be ground in the hand mills, and for the space of two hours nothing was to be heard in the town save the monotonous grinding of the two stones, and the equally monotonous sound of women working in this occupation. It was nearly dark when Peter, the bridegroom elect, was informed that all the flour was ground, wherein certain young men of his acquaintances with flutes, bagpipes and lyres, escorted him from house to collect this flour in large sacks.

At each house they tarried for a little time, the instruments played and the young men and maidens danced a curious little dance, in which one man and one woman took part at the same time singing little love songs as they move to and fro. From house to house they wandered, singing dancing all the while, until when the hour of the wedding came they took it to Catherine's house, where a table was spread, at which the women who had ground the grain and the young men who had neared the completion of this occupation were entertained. After this meal, and when all were merry with wine, the dancing began again, and continued well into the night; it was very interesting and pretty to watch the instruments and the dancing, the delicate singing dances, and the brilliant acrobatic feats of the leader of the circular dance. Thus ended the great prenuptial ceremony of "the greater door."—*Germania's Magazine*.

Monkey's Aversion to Cruelty.

In Hindostan where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those four hundred pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws by charging en masse for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scuffle. They are very fond of cats, however, and when a cat is seen, the monkeys collect around it, and drop dead, as it were, from fear.

The plan of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put that character trait in even a stronger light. The British Consul, Mr. Arden, had built in the shade of a stock of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planter's hotel struck up with a pet leopard that had crawled into the room. In his efforts to drive the animal out, he had dropped his pipe, and the monkey, seeing the smoke, had snatched it, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable siesta, but at the sight of the speckled intruder he gave a long sharp cry, and, dropping the pipe, like a semi-circus about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with bristling mane, evidently resolved to defeat the suspected purpose of his visit.—*Felix L. Oswald*, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

The leading newspapers pay good prices for poetry, but much that they publish is poor poetry, to press it into the weekly press is a waste of time and paper.

The most valued contributor sel-

lows gets more than three poems a year into the magazine, and perhaps, if he says, at the rate of \$100 each, which is a good price, does not prove a bonanza.

Writers of newspaper poetry fall into ruts, which, seemingly, unfit them for better work. One sees but actions in the great magazines, and sees but actions in the great newspapers.

The appearance of a new weekly elsewhere.

The young writer, who has a trial hold on the paying papers, finds that he sends in too much poetry, and too often; and when his has overwhelmed one pigeon hole of the editorial desk, his poem disappears. Every editor, who will accept and publish some of one author's work, and sometimes, large, by experience, that they must not milk the cow too often.—T. C. Harbaugh in *The Writer*.

The coming of the canine critic.

The eccentricities of the medical profession will never be exhausted.

An American surgeon in his travels through Europe noticed that the peasant when hurt by splinters, thorns or other dangerous substances would get their wounds licked by their dogs, and acting on this observation carefully examined the tongue of the animal, and recognized the presence of a healing power of high degree. So convinced was he of the truth of his theories that he opened a canine hospital near Zurich, in which the curative properties of the animal's tongue were utilized in licking the wounds and nervous centers of the patients under vigilant medical control. Already wonderful cures have been reported, and if the theories are successful, and the canine cure may become the fashion, the eyes of Europe—San Francisco Chronicle.

A friendly suggestion.

"Do you read all your stories over in proof?" asked Scribner.

"Every one of them."

"And get \$10 a column for them?"

"Yes."

"Two for the writing and eight for

reading, I suppose?"—Harper's Magazine.

Counsel for Jacob Haussing, the defeated candidate for Register, will apply to Judge Depue for a recount of the vote.

The following officers were

President, C. L. Potter; Vice

President, E. H. Heckel; Treasurer,

Secretary, William H. H.

Do you want to know the best and safest way

to invest small amounts of money?

READ: Proof of Liberality:

In 1855 a prominent citizen of Bloomfield took out policy No. 14,348 in the **MUTUAL LIFE** of N. Y. for \$5,000. He paid the Company in annual premiums (to the time of his death) a total of \$2,490.26. In return for this small amount the Company not only protected him against loss by death, for years, but paid his estate \$7,970 in cash April 22, '87, or all the premiums (\$2,490.26) with **\$5,479.74 profit**. This is one of hundreds.

Proof of Stability: (January 1, 1888.)

Insurance in force.	\$427,628,933
To policy holders since organization.	257,753,789
Gross Assets.	118,806,852
Liabilities.	112,512,411
Surplus.	6,294,441

Can you invest your small annual savings to better advantage and at the same time protect your family against the loss consequent to your being withdrawn from the superintendence of monies placed in business ventures?

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Delay only increases the annual premium.

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Bloomfield Office, Near D. L. & W. R. R.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company.

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, — President.

ASSETS (Market Value) Jan. 1, 1888

LIABILITIES per et. Reserve 39,283,484.33

SURPLUS by former New York

Standard discontinued this

year, 5,623,762.75